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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.---NO. 39. **WEEKLY EDITION.** AUGUST 7, 1875.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $16 00, postage pre-paid.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1875.

Improvement of the City—Difficulty in the Way of Paying for it.

There is a good deal of work being done on the streets here by the Commissioners, to be paid for in 3.65 bonds, but the question has been raised with the Secretary of the Treasury whether he should allow the issue of such bonds in excess of the ten million dollars upon which Congress made an appropriation to pay the interest, and it is believed that he will rule that no more than ten millions can be issued. This will compel the Commissioners to pay for current improvements in certificates of indebtedness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1875.

Ex-President Johnson.

Ex-President Johnson was expected in Washington this week on business connected with his fundsin the broken First National Bank of this city. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson had over sixty thousand dollars, nearly his entire fortune, on deposit in this bank at the time of the Jay Cooke failure.

A gentlemen of this city, who met Mr. Johnson at Greenville about two weeks since, says the ex-President must then have had some presentiment of his approaching fate, for he said that he had a very queer feeling in his head and thought that he ought to be settling up his wordly affairs.

While residing at Washington Mr. Johnson was a pretty constant attendant on the services of the Methodist church, but he had very peculiar religious views, and was a believer in many of the doctrines and theories of Swedenborg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 29, 1875. (Patents dated July 13, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. B. Blatt, Reading—Rubber socket.

E. J. Ficht, Philadelphia—Electric thermometer.

W. M. Henderson, Philadelphia—Hose coupling.

F. J. Kimball, Philadelphia—Door for grain cars.

A. B. Good, Conestoga Centre—Meat cutter.

E. Whitney, Harrisburg—Saw set.

G. T. Parry, Philadelphia—Street lamp and gas machine.

R. Hath, New Oxford—Window frame.

W. T. Wayne, Conyngham—Saw mill.

D. Brooks, Philadelphia—Underground telegraph line.

T. D. Carlin, Montrose—Needle sharpener.

W. G. Clymans, Burnt Cabins—Grain separator.

A. B. Cook, Erie—Shaft coupling.

S. Gibson, Shrewbury—Rotary engine.

G. H. Grodsell, Lecelburg—Blast pipe for furnaces.

G. L. Gray and C. C. Lusby, Philadelphia—Air carburetter.

G. H. Hagg. Milton—Potato digger.

J. H. Holmes and F. P. Quinn, St. Clair—Miners' tool.

J. Holmes, Pittsburgh—Making plow moldboards.

J. Fonton, Titusville—Automatic water tests.

R. H. Sipes, Everett—Grave cover.

S. Stunz, Pittsburgh—Soap.

S. Stunz, Pittsburgh—Soap.

W. Swindell, Allegheny—Furnace.

M. Thompson, Philadelphia—Chute.

J. Wenmacker, Philadelphia—Aquarium.

W. Walther, Reading—Musical instrument

J. E. Wooter, Reading—Car spring.

Reissue—S. W. & C. Old, Erie—Link.

Design—J. T. Wheeler, Philadelphia—Carpet (four cases.)

Trademark—Atmore & Son, Philadelphia—Canned plum pudding

Coyle, Laughlin & Co., Philadelphia—Coffee and spices.

OHIO.

W. Leser, Cincinnati—Buckle.

T. E. Pinks, Bristolville—Spring.

L. B. Ruffon, Cleveland—Globe valve.

A. G. Dodds, Charitan—Trace coupling.

N. Macmeale, Cincinnati—Safe-door.

J. McHenry, Cincinnati—Fireplace.

J. Naughten, Cincinnati—Door check.

C. G. Rowland, Cincinnati—Extension ladder.

F. L. Sanderson, Wimington—Hinge.

Reissue—J. Outland, and R. P. Thomas, Barnesville—Car coupling.

Trademark—Jones & Lyman, Cleveland—Platform scales.

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The following dispatches have been received:

FORT BARRANCAS, July 28.

Lieut. Deshler died at 4:10 this afternoon.

PENS ACOLA NAVY YARD, July 28.

Mrs. Lieut. Ingalls died last night. There are nineteen deaths at Barrancas out of sixty four cases. All are well in the yard.

AUDITING GENERAL SPINNER'S ACCOUNTS.

The First Auditor and the First Comptroller of the Treasury have completed the settlement of the accounts of Treasurer Spinner for the quarter ending December 31st last, and report them fully accurate.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—ADDITIONAL BANK CIRCULATION ISSUED AND LEGAL TENDERS RETIRED.

The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,270,390 additional national bank circulation for the month ending July 28, eighty per cent. of which is to be retired in legal tender notes, making the whole amount of legal tender notes retired since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, $7,244,892. The amount of legal tender notes deposited since July 1st by national banks for retiring circulation, is $1,869,910, the whole amount of legal tender notes deposited since June 20, 1874, $27,389,967. The total additional national bank circulation issued since June 20, 1874, is $12,857,622; on January 14, 1875, $9,055,115; total national bank circulation outstanding January 14, 1875, $351,861,456; on July 28, 1875, $350,912,538.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1875.

THE LEGAL TENDERS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following statement shows the total amount of United States currency issued to date, and the total amount outstanding at the close of Treasury hours July 31, 1875. The large amount outstanding of the earlier issues of fractional currency are explained by the wearing out of the notes by actual loss. Notwithstanding there are $4,328,000 of the original issue of postal currency outstanding, it is very seldom any of these notes are presented for redemption:

	Total issued to date.	Total outstanding.
Old demand notes	$ 63,000,000	$ 69 87
Legal tenders, new series	669,321,606	36,934,352
Legal tender notes, series of 1874	99,968,036	55,393,421
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	478,828,182	279,941,945
Legal tender notes, series of 1875	2,470,000	2,120,000
One-year notes of 1863	45,270,000	45,270
Two-year notes of 1863	16,480,000	20,850
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	150,000,000	26,800
Compound interest notes	236,575,480	371,470
Fractional currency, first issue	20,215,635	4,328,265
Fractional currency, second issue	22,164,483	3,139,813
Fractional currency, third issue	86,115,028	3,164,181
Fractional currency, fourth issue	108,749,522	6,711,693
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	45,024,000	1,783,565
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	34,799,000	5,995,158
Fractional currency, fifth issue	38,842,500	16,022,741
Total amount of legal tenders and fractional currency outstanding		$416,496,023

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A responsible officer of one of the largest banks of this city yesterday stated that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had nearly $700,600 tied up in securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, of which Duncan was President, and a small amount in the Selma and Gulf road. It is understood, also, that in one of their settlements, Duncan, Sherman & Co. have been obliged to take $300,000 in Alabama bonds, which are now quoted at thirty-five cents on the dollar.

It appears that transfers of real estate have been recorded at the Sheriff's office this week, on the part of William Butler Duncan and other members of the firm, to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars. The deeds last recorded date from 1868 to 1874. The name of the grantee is freshly inserted in a different handwriting from the body of the deed.

The Trenton Banking Company, of Trenton, New Jersey, which lost $160,000 by the Jay Cooke failure, loses $100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

William B. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., explains the transfer of real estate as follows: The bank building, he said, was sold to his father, Alexander Duncan, June 6, 1868, for $300,000, subject to a mortgage of $200,000. On May 26, 1867, the property No. 13 Pine street was sold to Alexander Duncan for $88,824, subject to a mortgage of $40,000. The consideration for both these transfers was paid at the time in cash. The other deeds, etc., Mr. Duncan said, including the deed of the Fourteenth street property, now put on record, were long ago lodged with the agent of Alexander Duncan to secure a certain credit granted to Duncan, Sherman & Co. by parties in London, under the guarantee of Alexander Duncan, for which the firm placed the deeds with his agent, to be recorded at the pleasure of Alexander Duncan. In case the credit was not used, the agent was to return the deeds to Duncan, Sherman & Co. Under this credit a certain amount has been drawn, and the agent therefore recorded the security, in accordance with Alexander Duncan's instructions. Mr. Duncan said that the other deeds made by members of the firm in previous years, a list of which has been published, cover old transactions in real estate which have no connection whatever with their present failure.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

Incessant Rains in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky.

Great Destruction of Crops---Railroad Travel Suspended, Towns Inundated and the Worst Yet to Come.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 31.—The *State Register* of to-day publishes crop reports from twenty-one points in extreme Southern Illinois, south of a line drawn across the State at Alton. The reports show very heavy rain storms in that part of the State, doing serious damage to wheat, oats, tobacco and hay, while the corn crop seems very promising. In this (Sangamon) county it has rained for the better part of two days almost incessantly, and every day but one during the past week. All sorts of crops, save those on high rolling ground, are ruined. The Sangamon river and other streams are out of their banks, flooding the country.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Accounts have reached here of another very heavy rain storm in Central Missouri. Rain fell from twelve to twenty-four hours in different places, and did great damage to crops and railroads. Large sections of flat country are submerged, and creeks and streams of all kinds have overflowed their banks. Trains are stopped on some roads for washouts of track and culverts and by landslides, and on others trains are badly delayed by high water or unsafe track and bridges. The storm is said to be the severest of the season.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The rain storms of the past four days still continue in this and almost every other section of the State. Great quantities of rain have also fallen in all adjoining States and, aside from the damage done to railroads, crops of all kinds have sustained great injury, and nearly all streams are so swollen that considerable apprehension is felt here of a freshet in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. After rising nearly three feet, the river here is falling to-night, but will no doubt be swelling again to-morrow, and if the rain continues a day or two longer there must, in the nature of the case, be pretty high water.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The *Republican's* Kansas City specials say there was a terrible storm in that vicinity again yesterday and last night. The track of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, between Camden and Orricks, is so badly damaged that all trains have been abandoned. The track of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, at Chanute, Kansas, where it crosses the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, is also badly washed and no trains have reached the city for the last twenty-four hours.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—It rained continually most of last night, and a drizzle fell up to noon to-day. The mercury has fallen to about 60 degrees, and the wind is from the Northwest, but still cloudy and threatening. The four principal railroads running east from here are either flooded in places or damaged so that trains cannot run, and many of the roads in this State are similarly situated. The river has risen here three feet since last night, and is now rising at the rate of an inch per hour. Reports from the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois say all are rising rapidly, and all their tributaries within two hundred miles of here are greatly swollen, many of them forming floods of water. Dispatches from various parts of this State say immense damage has been done to growing crops and other farm property. In Spring river bottom alone, the damage to farmers is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The Osage and Blue rivers are higher than ever before, and in fact all streams in the State are at flood height and causing great destruction of property. Missouri is also suffering greatly from wash-outs, loss of bridges and overflows. Trains are badly delayed or stopped entirely. Turnpike roads are also badly washed in places, bridges destroyed and travel impeded. There has probably never been so widely extended damage done in the State before.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, KS., July 31.—Considerable damage has been done to small grain yet standing, by the heavy rains of the past two weeks. Corn, however, is growing with wonderful vigor, and this crop will, it is thought, be the largest ever produced in the State. Even on the eastern border, where the locusts destroyed the first planting, the corn replanted late in June is now from five to seven feet high, while the prospect for a yield is that it will yield a full crop. The heavy rain of Tuesday last damaged the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad to that no trains have passed over the road since that date. It will be repaired and trains running regularly by Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES FROM INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Another heavy rain fell this afternoon, doing some damage to crops and washing out cellars in the hillsides and flooding cellars to some extent. A land slide is reported on the Little Miami Railroad between Pendleton and Loveland, preventing trains from passing. The Signal Office reports the total fall of rain for July, as observed at this station, at 6.03 inches, which is 2.30 inches on the side of the river, is all afloat. An immense amount of damage has been done to property on the west side of the city and in bottom lands along the river.

The Vincennes Railroad has suffered severely in the neighborhood of Martinsville. The track is submerged for miles between that city and Gosport. The Vandalia has suffered the loss of a new iron bridge near Cattersburg, one end of the bridge at Amo being lowered and the track considerably damaged at several points.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis road is badly damaged at St. Mary's and Danville, a portion of the trestle work at the latter point having washed away.

The west division of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette suffered in the washing away of the road-bed at Crooked Creek, a few miles west of this city.

The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad has a damaged bridge at Nobiesville, and considerable damage to the track at several points.

The Indianapils, Bloomington and Western suffered slightly in damage to the road-bed.

No trains have arrived to-day on the Vincennes, Vandalia and Indianapolis and St. Louis roads. The roads running east have suffered comparatively little.

CLEARING UP AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The weather cleared up last night, and to-day has been clear and cool. No rain has fallen in this section for the past twenty-four hours, and the indications now are that we shall have a dry spell. The river here has risen two feet since last night, and is about thirty inches above low water mark, but no serious damage has been done thus far. A considerable rise of small river streams is still to come down, however, and the probabilities are that a good deal of low land on the Illinois shore, opposite here and between here and Cairo, will be flooded. A disastrous freshet, however, is not looked for.

INDIANA—TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION ABOUT TERRE HAUTE.

EVANSVILLE, August 2.—Great damage has again been done on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, near Patoka. No trains through to-day.

TERRE HAUTE, August 2.—The flood in this region is very devastating. The Wabash river is some twenty inches higher than during the great rise of 1858, and a few inches higher than the still greater inundation of 1828, which is the highest on record in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The river is fully three miles wide opposite this city, and still slowly rising. A few small houses have been floated down, some live stock and millions of bushels of wheat in stacks and in shocks. Large quantities of hay have also gone down. There is little driftwood afloat, or the bridge could not possibly remain. The two railroad bridges, the Vandalia and Indianapolis and St. Louis are both unsafe.

The water is within a few inches of the windows of the water works, and quite even with the floor of the gas works. Both are on the river bank. But the sand bag embankment has so far kept the water out. No loss of life reported as yet.

The Clinton wagon bridge, fourteen miles above us, is floating down on us; so is a sawmill. Over six million bushels of corn is reported drowned out between Terre Haute and Hutsonville below.

Sugar creek township is wholly devastated; not a thousand fence rails, very little corn and no wheat left in the township.

Every house in Bloomtown is inundated. The mill dam, five miles west, is broken away and seven houses at Reesville, on the Vandalia, together with three miles of embankment, are washed away. Not a train on one of the railroads left the city to-day, except a passenger train to Vincennes and return, with no communication below. We shall have no communication in any direction, and no mails for four days at least, there being no less than thirty bridges, besides trestles and embankments, completely gone on the Evansville and Crawfordsville and Indiana Central roads. The long trestle between Oaktown and Hazleton is either badly injured or swept away. An engine was overturned by a bank giving away. No one was hurt.

On the Vandalia, the iron bridge at Carterburg, the Cross creek, bridge, the Big Sugar creek trestle, the Eagle creek bridge and the large bridge at Reelsville are all gone.

Seven bridges are gone on the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago, between this city and Newport.

There are several very serious breaks on the Logansport road.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis is in a bad condition. The bridge at Fern is nearly all gone and the Otter creek trestle badly damaged. The Paris bridge is gone and the Wabash trestle is injured. The river is still rising.

THURMAN AT MANSFIELD.

The Ohio Senator Spits on the Platform

AND EMBRACES THE CANDIDATES.

Verbatim Report of His Remarks on the Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 31, 1875.

The day has been pleasant, but the anxiety of the farmer to house their crops overcame their desire to hear Senator Thurman. In consequence, the Democratic meeting had a slight attendance and an abundant lack of enthusiasm. Not more than eight hundred or a thousand persons gathered around the stand in the park. A large proportion of the audience were from abroad, many representative men of the party being present from different parts of the State and Nation. The Senator read his speech from a printed pamphlet, occupying an hour and three-quarters in its delivery and never varying a word from the text. He has helped neither himself nor his party in this section by his performance.

The leading Liberals, who have left a warm side for the Senator, condemn his speech as a piece of demagoguery, and his effort to explain away the objectionable feature of the inflation plank in the Democratic platform and belittle its importance in the present canvass, as unworthy of his dignity and an insult to the intelligence of the people.

The Democrats who have felt inclined to purify their party this fall, by defeating it, have been strengthened in their progress, rather than won back by the events of the day.

Colonel Barnabas Burns introduced the speaker in a short speech, in which he highly eulogized ex-Governor Hayes as a man of integrity and honor, one against whose fame not a word could be said, and whose ability was equal, if not superior, to that of any Republican in the State. Indeed, he was understood to say, the record of the personal qualities of the Republican candidate than of the farmer candidate of his own party.

The following is a verbatim report of the Senator's reference to the inflation plank of the platform:

You, my fellow-Democrats of Richland, are what are called hard-money men, and I am a hard-money man—that is to say, we do not believe in an irredeemable currency. We believe that such a currency must necessarily fluctuate in value, lead to speculation and extravagance, and benefit no one but moneyshavers and speculators. We believe that our currency should be redeemable at the seat, and, for convenience, paper convertible at par in the principal cities of the land. We believe in this we concur with the uniform teachings of the Democratic party, with the opinion of every statesman of reputation throughout the world over, with the lessons of experience found in the history of every commercial nation, and with the views of the great entire body of the business men of this State. Now, it has been roundly asserted, and with a violence of speech that might be considered intemperate, that the platform of the Democratic Convention means the opposite of our opinions; that it means an irredeemable paper currency forever and forever, and, consequently, that gold or silver, or paper convertible into gold and silver, shall never form a part of our circulating medium. But certainly no such idea is *expressed* in the platform. And I believe implicitly that it is not the majority of those who approve it. I know that there are men who advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money; who scout the idea of redeemability of the currency; who assert that whatever the Government calls money is money, and who regard intrinsic greenbacks as the best currency the world ever saw. But I suppose upon this point the consciousness and conscientiousness of the majority of the late Convention will be found on resolving itself into a committee of the whole to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the party on the subject. Had such been the case their views would have been expressed without ambiguity. But you look in vain in the platform for a direct expression in favor of irredeemability, or a direct assertion that gold and silver should be demonetized. It advocates the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes, but it nowhere says that the greenbacks should be irredeemable. On the contrary, it contends that it shall be brought to par with gold, and although we may not be quite able to say how this platform does not express, more currency, it discourses contraction, but does not say in plain terms that there shall be less; that it does say is, "that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade," and this is all. I suppose that there is not, and never has been, a man in any civilized country who would not say that the volume of currency should be equal to the wants of trade. To say so is to utter a mere truism, a mere proposition that requires no argument. Have we that volume now? and upon this question the platform is silent. To-day who believes that the volume is sufficient? Who believes it means no inflation, for in his mind it is already quite equal to the wants of trade? And

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

AFTER all, perhaps the Democrats are not so much to blame for declaring for dishonesty and bad faith in our finances. They merely, it is charitable to judge, want to square their theory with their practice.

THUS far Minnesota appears to have entirely escaped the storms and floods that have been so prevalent in other parts of the country. The prospects for a good crop of wheat, both as to quantity and quality, were, it is said, never better than now.

THE Democratic leaders of New York are "telling" on each other, and according to their own showings there is hardly a man of the whole number who is not a walking embodiment of every conceivable moral delinquency and abomination.

MCCREARY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, made it a great point to dwell upon the fact, in all his speeches, that the debt of this country is a great deal larger than it was before the war. Of course it is. And so it was after the Revolutionary war. Yet no one considered that an argument against those who carried on the revolutionary struggle.

MR. BROWN, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, said in a recent speech that he would not be elected Governor, and HARTRANFT would likewise be defeated. We are not so sure of that. There is an old proverb to the effect that there is no telling who will be Governor until after election, and as the Democrats are now all supporting BROWN, he should be more hopeful. "It will never do to give it up so, Mr. BROWN!"

THE difference between the rainfall at this point and others in the West, during July, is a wide one. Here it was 5.27 inches; at Cincinnati it was 9.63, while at other points it was as high as 11 inches, or one-fourth of the annual average. Another point for the weather-mongers is that *it did not rain at all on St. Swithin's day*, at Cincinnati, and yet there were but three dry days afterwards; while it *did* rain here on that day, and we had four dry days afterwards, in July.

THE rain-fall for July, at this point, was 5.27 inches, which is not large, although a little above the average. It is not, consequently, the amount of rain-fall that is complained of, so much as the continuousness of it. Every day in the month was cloudy, there having been not one perfectly clear day, and rain fell upon nineteen of the thirty-one days. The rain-fall elsewhere throughout the West has been much heavier than here, the total running up to over eight inches at several points of observation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Gazette*, a strong Democratic paper, traveling in Ohio and writing from Columbus, throws an ingenious concession bodily to the Republicans. He says that ALLEN had only 800 majority in 1873, while 10,000 Liberal votes were thrown away on COLLINS; that these 10,000 votes will now go to HAYES, together with 25,000 Republican votes not polled in 1874, while the Democrats have no allies to help them make up their losses. "At a safe estimate," he says, "HAYES will have 15,000 over ALLEN in 1875. These are melancholy facts, but they are facts that you can't shut your eyes to."

THE attitude of THURMAN in Ohio politics is pitiable. He carries the brains of the party under his hat, but the party will not be guided by him. Spurned by his political friends, on one hand, and spurning them on the other, he supports no one and is supported by no one. The party has permitted him to say his feeble and contradictory say, but they will not allow him any further privileges. His Mansfield speech was his opening and closing effort in this campaign, and it was neither a declaration of independence nor an act of submission. Had it been either the world might have respected him more and pitied him less. He merely proclaimed himself a party slave, but one who was unwilling to bear his master's burden.

THE census of New York city, as taken in 1870 by Republican officials, was deand so badly managed as to cheat the city out of hundreds of thousands of its real population. A new census has just been taken by Democratic officials, and it shows an increase over the census of 1870 of only 46,000. Two conclusions follow: First, that the census of 1870 was honestly and faithfully taken; and second, that that city is not growing rapidly. An increase of less than ten thousand a year is a pitiful gain upon a population of nearly a million. Philadelphia has built more than twice as many houses as that, every year since 1870, and every house averages a population of four, at the very lowest.

THE footings of the Government expenditures for the last fiscal year have just been published. Exclusive of the sinking fund requirement these expenses are, in round numbers, $274,500,000. In his annual report to Congress in December last, Secretary BRISTOW estimated the ordinary expenses for the year at $275,314,000. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says this estimate is the closest approach to the actual expenses ever made. General GARFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, in his speech on the budget a year and a half before the close of the fiscal year, six months before that year began, estimated the total expenditures at $270,000,000. This is a good deal more than GLADSTONE usually came in his estimates so far in advance. The receipts from miscellaneous sources have not yet been ascertained, but it is thought that they will aggregate at least $23,000,000. It is now certain that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the last fiscal year will be at least $15,000,000, and may reach $17,000,000. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the excess of receipts was $2,544,000.

THE season is hardly less phenomenally wet in England than on the European continent and in this country. The London *Times* of July 23 says:

"The rains of last week, coming in the hay harvest and as the corn crops are beginning to ripen, have produced done an amount of damage exceeding, in the amount value, all the loss of property in the Continental disasters. Many thousands of acres of hay have been drenched day after day, if not actually subverted, or even washed away. Wheat and barley have been laid as if by a roller, hitherto without the power of recovery. It must tell in the yield, and still more in the quality, especially of the latter crop. All the stock are condemned to tasteless, woody, unnourishing hay, on which the cattle will not thrive, and on which horses will become shortwinded. Let Parliament do its best to improve the breed of horses, it will be beaten by fusty hay."

During the week ending on that date not less than 3.27 inches of rain were measured, and the Registrar-General states that so large an amount of rain has not fallen during any week since the last seven days of September, 1871, when 3.31 inches were measured. The Eastern hemisphere would seem to be having similar experiences. The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* telegraphed on the arrival of the mail steamer there from China, last Sunday: "Heavy rains have caused serious damage in Shanghae and vicinity. The second crop of tea at Hankow is partially destroyed by worms." The causes of so exceptional a season are an important subject for scientific consideration.

"THE Southern outrage mill," sneers the Democratic press, "has ceased grinding." But the Southern outrage perpetrators have not ceased from their butcheries and crimes. The other day a Florida Republican State Senator was shot down in the dark by a Democratic assassin, for no earthly reason than that he *was* a Republican and that his murder would deprive the party to which he belonged of its majority in the State Senate. Down in Texas, on the tenth of last month, the Republicans of Washington and some other adjoining counties were assembled in mass meeting to listen to speeches in opposition to the Democratic movement for a new Constitution. How they fared let the correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* tell.

"It was at the close of this meeting, when the people were regaling themselves with lunches in the grove, that a party of armed and mounted bandits rode into the crowd, fell upon the speakers, beat them unmercifully, and drove them from the grounds. Being unarmed, they were glad to escape with their lives. But the victory was too easy. The Democratic bandits thirsted for blood. The raid could scarcely be called successful without the killing of a 'nigger.' Seeing two old negro hunters leaning upon their muskets, they ordered them to lay down their arms. This the old men refused to do, alleging that they had been hunting; that they meant no harm to anybody, and that they would take their muskets home with them. This was a signal for an attack. The bandits opened fire upon the two old negroes, one of whom was a Baptist preacher sixty-five years old. He offered no resistance, was pierced by a dozen bullets, and when he fell, bleeding, to the ground, was pounded to death, Indian fashion. The other returned the fire of his assailants, wounding one of the bandits slightly with bird shot, and, clubbing his gun, he rushed upon the murderer, but fell under the heavy fire of the rest of the band."

After this chivalrous Democratic exploit the victors rode off in triumph. They were subsequently arrested, but a sham bond has since been given and the murderers are at liberty. This is Southern Democracy. But "the outrage mill has ceased grinding."

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

Congress, at its late session, appropriated a moderate sum for the improvement of the Monongahela river, and the work of surveying the upper part of that stream is now going on under the supervision of Colonel MERRILL, of the United States Engineers.

The Monongahela, as our readers well know, is now slackwatered and navigable as far as Geneva, under the care of the Monongahela Navigation Company; and the United States Government is now constructing an additional dam above Geneva, and seven miles below Morgantown, in West Virginia. When this dam is finished, as it soon will be, the river will be navigable, the year round, to Morgantown.

But Morgantown, when reached, is but at the entrance to the rich country that stretches away southward from that point. The capacities of the Monongahela have not been exhausted by extending the slackwater to Morgantown. It is still a big stream, not only at Fairmount, twenty-three miles further up, but even as far as Clarksburg. The fall of the river does not exceed two feet to the mile, so that slackwater navigation is perfectly practicable; and if the dams above Morgantown are built as securely as the one immediately below it, should the work be extended in that direction, the improvement of the Upper Monongahela will be a permanent and substantial one.

We presume that the surveys now being made are with a view to the ultimate prosecution of the improvement by the General Government; but Congress always moves slowly, and we have no assurance that can be depended on that the improvement will certainly follow the survey. We hope it may; but hope and assurance are two distinct things.

The fact, to our minds, is beyond question, that the Monongahela *can* be slackwatered into the heart of West Virginia; and the accomplishment of such a work would open up to Pittsburgh a section of country from which she is now excluded because it is now practically inaccessible. And what can be done, should be done, with as little delay as possible. The subject is one of great interest to our people, and we invite their attention to it as involving, to a considerable extent, the future prosperity of this city.

We cannot, in one short article, set forth all the various facts that press for consideration upon this point; but we lay down the general proposition that the future of the iron trade in Pittsburgh depends, in a great measure, upon copious, accessible and cheap supplies of the raw materials used in the manufacture of iron. We think that this proposition will not be questioned; and we therefore follow it with the additional proposition that these supplies can be drawn from the mountains of West Virginia to better than from any other source at present known. Some of our readers may feel inclined to dispute this proposition, but the facts, when fully understood, will sustain it beyond the possibility of a refutation.

The supplies are there, copious and cheap; the one thing wanting is to make them accessible. The improvement of the Monongahela, to Fairmount, certainly, and to Clarksburg, if practicable, opens up one method of accessibility; and another, of no less importance, is the early extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad in the same general direction as the Monongahela. We want both of these methods of getting into that country; and when they both reach the mineral region of West Virginia, they will both find enough to do. There are endless supplies of iron ore, limestone and coal lying beside each other; and if iron cannot be made there more cheaply than anywhere else, then the possession of natural advantages is a delusion and a snare.

The people of Pittsburgh should, and would, if they appreciated their own interests properly, evince a deep concern in both these transportation projects. The entire region along the Upper Monongahela would seek Pittsburgh as its natural market, if the way was clear; and there would be, if it were easily reached, more room for enterprise, more chances for prosperity, and more opportunities for successful industry in that now almost unoccupied country, than are to be found at any point in the far West.

That Pittsburgh should have access to the South through the natural gateway of the Upper Monongahela, is too plain a proposition to discuss; and yet Pittsburgh has failed completely to concern herself about it. Is it not time to wake up, rub our eyes, and look about us? We are at the turning point of our destiny, as a manufacturing site; and if we are to maintain our present eminence we must look in the face the facts that are confronting us. We must secure this southern source of supply as well as door of outlet, and the sooner we go about it the surer will be our prospect of success.

ASSISTANT DEMOCRATS.

The political temperance men should drop their distinctive title and assume that of Brevet Democrats. They have abandoned the work of promoting the cause of temperance in a legitimate way, and assumed that of joining the Democratic beast. Instead of endeavoring to convince people that intemperance is wrong, they are working industriously to defame and misrepresent Governor HARTRANFT; and instead of striving to make a public sentiment in favor of sobriety, they are devoting themselves to the task of squirting political mud at one of the purest and best Governors that Pennsylvania has ever had.

Three years ago the work of lying about Gen. HARTRANFT was taken up and persistently pursued by the Democrats; but subsequent experience has shown them that they were wrong; and now they scorn to join in defaming a man who has filled the chief place in the State with honor to himself and with credit to the Commonwealth. To repeat that abusive campaign is too mean a job, even for them; but it does not seem to be beneath the conceptions of a few volunteer calumniators in the Prohibition ranks, who have taken up the discarded weapons of the Democracy, and have undertaken to help the Democratic party in a way which that party itself is too manly to pursue.

The sole reason given for these indecent attacks upon a man whose character stands so high that it challenges the admiration of his Democratic opponents, is that he refused to veto the bill to repeal the Local Option law. That is his one offense in their eyes, and for the purpose of punishing him for that, they have assumed the task of personal abuse, and fastened themselves as a bob to the Democratic kite.

And what would have been the result, with them, if he *had* vetoed that bill? Would they have supported him in consequence? Why, then, did they not support Colonel BEATH last year? He was a temperance man of the first water. He had given the best years of his life to the temperance cause. He was an active and consistent member of an active temperance organization, and he had, by his labors and by his enterprise, assisted in building up a temperance sentiment in the State and in otherwise promoting temperance principles. Yet these political temperance men refused to vote for him. They had a separate State ticket of their own, and they took off enough votes, by their separate action, to defeat him.

They had but one excuse for this: and that was that Col. BEATH was a Republican. He did not belong to their separate party. They admitted that he was as good a temperance man as their own candidate; but he did not utter their shibboleth in their way.

If, then, they could not (as they did not) support Colonel BEATH, a man who was open to no objection whatever, upon any grounds, moral or otherwise, how could they support Governor HARTRANFT, even if he had done all they asked him to do? They certainly could not, consistently with their course toward Colonel BEATH; and it is just as certain that they would not. They would have praised him for his action, and would have accepted this sacrifice of himself for their sakes; but they would no more have supported him for re-election than they did Colonel BEATH. If they coolly cut the throat of one of their own men, because he did not train with them, they would have been as unsparing towards one who has not held that intimate relation with them. HARTRANFT could, in no event, have fared better than BEATH.

Since, then, they would have opposed him, in any event, it is the merest mockery to say that they oppose him, now, because he failed to veto the repeal of local option. The only true excuse they have for maintaining a separate political existence reaches far beyond, back of and independent of, this mere incident of legislative action, and they would be as busy today, in maintaining that separate existence, if Gov. HARTRANFT had done what they wished him to do, as they are since he refused to do it. Let them, then, stand by their flag on its true ground. The repeal or the non-repeal of local option has nothing to do with it except as an incident of a controversy of which it forms but a small part.

The character of Governor HARTRANFT, we would inform these political mudslingers, is beyond their reach. It stands too high to be affected by their assaults. The Democrats found that out, and gave up the bootless task; and the cast off clothes of the Democracy do not sit well upon those who have donned the filthy habiliments. We comprehend their zeal for the Democracy and their anxiety to help that party to a victory, which is manifested by the eagerness with which they have undertaken to form a skirmish line for the Democratic army; but we can tell them of a much surer way to gratify their vindictiveness: join the Democratic party outright. Their votes will count faster, in that connection, than they will separately, and will therefore be more efficient; and it is barely possible that, by contact with the Democrats, they might learn to behave with some show of political decency.

THE SINKING FUND.

The monthly meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of this State, held on Monday last, demonstrated the truth of what we stated, when commenting upon the partisan report of the House Committee upon the affairs of the State Treasury, that the call made by the Commissioners on the 1st of May last for the presentation of the overdue bonds of the State for redemption was sufficient to absorb the bulk of the balance in the sinking fund at the date of that call. The balance in that fund on May 1, was $1,427,407; and the Commissioners then, as required by law, notified the holders of bonds subject to redemption to present them for payment, and that interest would cease thereon after August 1. The sum of $432,500 was paid off in May; $89 250 in June; and a sum sufficiently large in July (including the interest on the public debt due August 1), to reduce the balance in the sinking fund to $435,535 on August 1. The Commissioners, in view of these facts, and of the presentation of the balance in the sinking fund at the date of that call. The balance in that fund on May 1, was $1,427,407; and the Commissioners then, as required by law, notified the holders of bonds subject to redemption to present them for payment, and that interest would cease thereon after August 1. The sum of $432,500 was paid off in May; $89 250 in June; and a sum sufficiently large in July (including the interest on the public debt due August 1), to reduce the balance in the sinking fund to $435,535 on August 1. The Commissioners, in view of these facts, and of the presentation of $508,018 more of the public debt, during the ensuing three months; and this, together with the amount previously called for, will exhaust the sinking fund and its probable receipts during the next quarter. If an empty Treasury will do any good, the prospect for attaining it is certainly very encouraging.

The lie has thus been effectually given to the Democratic Committee, who tried to create the impression that there was no effort made by the Treasury officials to apply the sinking fund to its legal purpose. If it is asked why this was not done before, the answer is to be found in the fact that the Commissioners could not anticipate the maturity of the State bonds and pay them off before they were due. They have met them, as they matured, and redeemed them; they had no power, legally, to do more, and could not legally have done less.

The State debt of Pennsylvania is now being paid off more rapidly than that of any State in the Union. The Republicans have reduced it from forty millions, a total which it reached through Democratic extravagance and corruption, to twenty-three millions; and as it is going down at the rate of a million and a half a year, fifteen years hence will witness its entire extinction. No other party in this country can present such a record as that.

WE LEARN from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that on the 30th of November, 1874, there were overdue Pennsylvania bonds outstanding to the amount of $1,349,250. Of this amount there was redeemed prior to the first of August the sum of $892,450, leaving a balance of $456,800. The presentation of these bonds for redemption, together with certificates of the amount of sinking fund certificates, has been called for, and when the debt thus called for redemption shall be paid off, as it will be within the next three months, the entire *matured* indebtedness of the State will have been extinguished. No other bonds will mature until August 1, 1877, when $3,267,500 of bonds issued May 4, 1852, will become due. Bonds to the amount of $7,980,950, issued under the act of Febuary 2, 1867, known as the 10-15s, will be redeemable in 1877, at the option of the Treasurer, but are not fully due until 1882.

After the 1st of November next, therefore, the sinking fund will have nothing to do (beyond paying the interest on the State debt) but accumulate until, on June 1, 1877. The Legislature may, if it chooses, authorize the Treasurer to buy State bonds at market rates; but he cannot do so until authorized by law. The sinking fund is restricted, by existing legislation, to the redemption of *matured* bonds alone.

The exhaustion of the sinking fund in redeeming all the debt of the State that is legally accessible, is a sad disappointment to the Democrats, who expected to profit by a loud clamor over an alleged mismanagement of the sinking fund. That chance is now denied them. The sinking fund has been found by the Democratic Auditor General to be all right; and as every cent in it has been appropriated to the payment of the debt, nothing more could reasonably be asked for. Upon this feature of the case we quote as follows from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday:

"At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday, whose report we publish in another column, the Democratic Auditor General was present. He examined the accounts with the banks in which the funds of the State were deposited, the vouchers and certificates from the officers of the various banks stating that the amounts charged against them respectively on the books of the Treasurer were deposited with them to the credit of the State. He also examined the Treasurer's vault account, about which so much has been said falsely, and after the most thorough and searching investigation he declared himself perfectly satisfied and convinced that the funds of the State were intact. Will the Democratic press believe now that there is no defalcation, or will they persist in their defamatory course, in the vain hope of making partisan capital?"

Business Revival.

Many business men of intelligence and experience look for a decided improvement in commercial affairs with the approach of the fall months. Values of industrial products have now about reached the bottom, and many articles of staple consumption can be bought at lower rates than those which prevailed before the war. The increasing demand for American products, at higher rates, abroad this year will put the masses of our people the money to buy with. While crops of many kinds have not been large this season, there has remained on hand a great quantity of last year's productions unsold, because the markets were unsatisfactory. The recent rise in the prices of grain has acted enormously to the value of this reserve stock, and it is going off at a rate whose effects must soon be felt in the interest trade. Of course it is only by producing and selling something of value that we can honestly get money. There can be no such thing as making times easy by putting more Government stamp on Great quantities of paper unless the people have a corresponding amount of property to exchange for it. Here is the weak point of these political schemes which propose to provide every body with plenty of money in defiance of the laws of financial economy. No matter how many convertible bonds and circulating notes the Government might prepare, nobody could get the notes unless he had the bonds to exchange for them, and nobody could get the bonds unless they were bought with something else of equivalent value. And no one has yet gone so far as to propose that the currency thus provided shall be given away for nothing to those of us who would like to have more of it. No, we may as well recognize the truth that there can be no actual wealth that is not produced in some way—for which value of some kind is not rendered. And now we as a nation are getting into a more favorable condition: our grain and flour, our cotton and our products of iron and coal are growing in value in our hands, and are more readily convertible into other forms of property; and our commercial relations with other nations have assumed a much better aspect. With this foundation we may reasonably look for a general business revival—not a stimulated and unwholesome spurt of trade, but a movement that will be in all its parts healthful and permanent.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

A notice is posted up at the lower office of the Iron Works, which announces that on and after the 1st of August, 1875, wages in all departments of the Cambria Iron and Steel Works will be adjusted on the basis of forty-six dollars per ton for iron rails. This makes a reduction in wages of eight per cent.—*Johnstown, Pa., Tribune.*

TROUBLES OF A MILLIONAIRE.

James Shay, the Detroit Free Press' Millionaire Tug Engineer, Locked Up in a Police Station on a Charge of False Pretenses.

It will be recollected that one James Shay, an engineer on the tug Hand, was some time ago published by an afternoon sheet in this city and a sensational paper in Detroit, as having received a fortune by the death of relatives in England, which consisted mainly of land in Philadelphia, of which he obtained possession only after a litigation. The story was told with many an embellishment, and was truly affecting to one who didn't know the truth of the matter. But that latter commodity having come to the surface, the pith is entirely knocked out of the romance.

On the strength of these stories Shay became acquainted with a young lady who was employed in her guardian's business establishment, on Summit street, and in a short time they were affianced. He had, after receiving notice from a Philadelphia lawyer concerning his fortune, put his affairs in the hands of a well known Toledo legal firm, and they being unable to attend to them, they were turned over to another legal gentleman, who made out his will which left a large sum to his affianced wife, and a handsome legacy to her guardian. Then the aforesaid guardian received a letter telling him to hurry up Shay's remittals by sending him money, as one Thomas was attempting to force him into an alliance with his daughter. The money was forthcoming, the more readily, especially, as Shay asserted that he would receive a large amount within thirty days. The young "millionaire" and his affianced were married, and now they are once more brought to public notice by the arrest of Shay, charged with fabricating this entire story about the fortune, &c., for the purpose of swindling some one, and more especially for obtaining in this manner that $36 with which he purchased his wedding outfit.

The case came up for examination in the Police Court Saturday, but was continued. Meantime Shay is locked up at the Central Station.—*Toledo Commercial, 2d.*

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. A. H. Dill, of Union county, has formally announced that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Pennsylvania.

"Heresh ter-er Prownypacker and Bence," shouted a bunker in a William street saloon, the other evening, as he contemplated the benefits likely to result to the Democracy from the Prohibition ticket. —*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

General.

It is intimated that Vice President Wilson will make a few speeches in the Ohio campaign.

The Boston *Journal* proposes a family ticket for Massachusetts as follows: "For Governor, Charles Francis Adams (Dem.); for Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams (Dem.); for Treasurer, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., (Rep.); for Auditor, Henry Adams (Ind.); for Attorney General, Brooks Adams (Rep.)" The *Journal* thinks there would be no use for a Lieutenant Governor with such a ticket. It is all in the family, and yet well distributed among the parties.

Bishop Coxe, of the Western New York Episcopal Diocese, boasted in his pulpit recently that he never "was a political vote." Most men would have been ashamed to say so; it implies a gross neglect of a high duty.—*Detroit Post.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Governor Allen is losing ground every day. His own speeches are telling against him with effect. Such addresses as he made at Newark and Gallipolis are driving Democrats from him all over the State.

The political situation in New York is beautiful. Charles O'Connor, and, most likely, Governor Tilden, are at outs with the Court of Appeals; John Morrissey and Ottendorfer are pegging away at Tammany Hall lively; M'Guire and his set are bombarding those who are bombarding Tammany ring, and, in short, the Democracy of the Empire State is "all tore up." Now let the Republicans nominate a first-rate ticket, and go in and win.

According to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, General Harlan speaks hopefully of the Republican cause in Kentucky. He reduced the old Democratic majority thirty thousand when he ran before, and he is at the remainder of the margin. He has been through the State pretty thoroughly, and the Republicans are in good spirits. It is entirely respectable now in Kentucky to be a Republican, and, in spite of the prevailing impression in the country, two-thirds of the Kentucky Republicans are white men.

It is up hill work for a man to fill the Democratic bill this year. Down East he must be sound on the greenback question: in New York he is reviled and hooted at by the orthodox in Democratic faith if he favors greenbacks; while in Ohio to mention the word "greenback" is to bring down the wrath of the faithful all the way from the once hard-money Bill Allen to the horny-handed Sam Carey. The honest Democracy of Ohio are getting more and more ashamed of their position, and the day of their defeat will also be a day of joyful release.—*Toledo Blade.*

As a teacher of the "honest voter," the intelligent Democratic editor of the Jersey Shore, Pa., *Herald* is a model. He has been taking a Rip Van Winkle nap and wakens up with the following profound note on the political situation. The italics are ours: "The Democracy of Ohio are *charged* by a venal and venomous section of the Republican press, as the friends of inflation and repudiation; and even one seeming Democratic paper, under pay money pay perhaps, has sounded the same note and wishes for the defeat of Governor Allen. Softly, gentlemen, softly. Facts are astonishing which will *undeceive honest voters.*"

General Hawley denounces, with more justice than politeness, the citizen who stays away from the primary meetings and from the polls on election days—who does not mingle in politics. He says no man should decline to be more or less a politician who is not opposed to a republican form of government. The staying away is a pernicious habit, which is absolutely as dangerous as avowed hostility to the established form of Government, because it is throwing control of the Government into hands familiar only with wicked ways; and General Hawley's example in denouncing it should be followed by every man of any influence in these United States.

Referring to the assertion made by colored friends that he is being quoted as having advised the colored people to leave the Republican party, Mr. Frederick Douglass makes this reply in a letter just published: "There is no truth in the story that I at Hillsdale, or anywhere else, advised colored men to abandon the leaders of the Republican party and to set up for themselves. In the speech at Hillsdale no such idea was in my mind and heart, and how anybody could honestly think otherwise I cannot imagine. Properly interpreted, it has an appeal to the American people to substitute the simple rule of justice for the rule of invidious charity in their treatment of the negro—to give him his rights rather than alms, and to give him, not favor, but fair play."

A few days since we published a list of the States which hold elections this fall. Their present political complexion is indicated below. Most of the majorities are those of elections held in 1874:

Arkansas, Democratic majority (so called).....	19,363
California, Republican State officers, Opposition Legislature.....	
Illinois, Republican majority.....	11,207
Iowa, Republican majority.....	28,202
Ohio, Democratic majority for Allen in 1873.....	847
Virginia, Democratic majority.....	27,520
Kansas, Democratic majority.....	13,303
Kentucky, Democratic majority.....	60,000
Maryland, Democratic majority.....	14,790
Massachusetts (Governor), Democratic majority.....	7,032
Mississippi, Republican majority.....	21,405
Minnesota, Republican majority.....	9,800
Missouri, Democratic majority.....	57,427
New York, Democratic majority.....	50,317
New Jersey, Democratic majority.....	13,233
Pennsylvania, Democratic majority.....	4,979
Wisconsin, Democratic Governor elected in 1873, majority.....	357
Texas, Democratic majority.....	47,631

The Congressional election in Wisconsin last fall resulted in favor of the Republicans.

The Case of Bishop Whittingham—No Cause for Trial.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, has come to an end and his friends and the High Church party generally are happy over the fact that the preliminary court of inquiry has decided that he shall not be presented for trial before an ecclesiastical court. The board, by a vote of nine to four, sustained the Bishop, and passed a resolution that there was not sufficient ground for this trial. The debate was heated and vigorous on both sides. A curious feature of the action of the board was that after adopting the resolution, they also passed others condemning the practice of the clergy of Mount Calvary church, for refusing to bring seats in the free church, and for other practices, which, in case action in Bishop Whittingham was made up. It was the expressed opinion of the majority that Bishop Whittingham, having rebuked the Mount Calvary clergymen and warned them not to repeat the offense, which was actually that of saying prayers for the dead, which involved the doctrine of purgatory, the demands of church law on the faithful were satisfied, and that no further proceedings should be taken. One point of importance made by the presentors was that the Bishop was obliged to bring charges to trial upon a presentment by the Standing Committee of the Diocese. This point was not passed upon by the board, who avoided it by deciding that it could not be considered, as the offending clergymen were rebuked by the Bishop before he was presented. The result is a compromise on all sides, and it does not settle any of the points of church law and polity that were brought up.

STATE NEWS.

Reading has a cemetery for dead dogs.

A first-class funeral in Titusville costs $1,200.

Johnstown's Martha Washington tea party netted $840.

There are only twelve divorce cases pending in the Bradford county court.

An old man named Lewis Kaley was drowned in Reading on Sunday.

Twenty lady visitors at Minnequa Springs, weigh over 200 pounds each.

One poor widow in Berks county owns twenty-four dogs—and yet she is not happy.

Four Harrisburg fishermen were fined $100 each, last week, for fishing with a seine.

The Norristown *Independent*, daily, is to be revived, with Charles P. Shreiner as editor.

Mrs. White, of Williamsport, accused of attempting to poison John Boyle, has been acquitted.

They had a race at Scranton, on Friday, between a steam road carriage and a horse. The horse won.

John Reed, aged eight, son of James Reed, of Conemaugh borough, was drowned on Tuesday.

E. H. Hempstead, editor of the Meadville *Journal*, has been appointed a Government detective.

A Philadelphian is the lucky possessor of a family carriage once the property of George Washington.

Anthony Thoma was found dead in his bed at Rocktown, Lycoming county, on the morning of the 31st ult.

The coinage at the mint in Philadelphia for the month of July comprised 2,379,850 pieces, of a value of $205,482 50.

James Miller, aged forty-eight, died in Williamsport on Monday, from strangulation. Too much whisky did it.

John M. Wood, of Spring Creek, Warren county, has absconded, taking with him $4,000 of other people's money.

Peter Wright, of Harrisburg, made his exit from life on Saturday, by drinking ice water while he was overheated.

It is now proposed to extend the Parker and Karns City Narrow-gauge Railroad to St. Petersburg, in Clarion county.

A young man named Stone was drowned in a pond in Scott township, Luzerne county, on the 28th ult., while bathing.

It is stated that Mr. H. C. Dern, of the Altoona *Tribune*, is considering the propriety of re-establishing the daily paper.

The *Bulletin* complains that bloodhounds are allowed to run at large, unmuzzled, in the streets of Philadelphia.

Tobacco leaves forty inches long by twenty-two inches in width have been grown in Lancaster county, this season.

The celebrated black stallion "Daniel Webster" died in Philadelphia on Saturday the 30th ult., aged twenty-six years.

James Laughlin, *alias* "Skinney," was drowned, last week, while endeavoring to escape from the Philadelphia House of Correction.

Mr. George Weber, who served under Napoleon the Great, died on his farm in Erie county on the 1st inst., aged eighty-four years.

Jacob Manbeck, of Millersburg, Berks county, trod on a rusty nail on the 22d ult., wounding his foot, and died from lockjaw on the 30th.

The following is from the *Quirer*: Wampum sports a young lady that will beat any man in Lawrence county bare-back riding, for fifty dollars.

A Scranton man complains of a neighbor as a nuisance because he plays the piano before breakfast, and has roosters that crow at four in the morning.

The Easton *Free Press* says "there are a good many people in Easton who must be direct descendants of that old Frenchman who wouldn't drink water because it tasted so much of sinners since the flood." That's the best self-justification for beer drinking that the editor of the *Free Press* could have presented.

Frank Nosker fell from a load of hay at Hollidaysburg, last week, fracturing his skull. He remained unconscious for several days, and then died.

The People's Railway, running from the Vine street ferry to Fairmount Park, on Gallowhill street, Philadelphia, was formally opened on the 30th ult.

The hotels of Philadelphia can now feed and lodge 10,000 people; but improvements projected will increase their capacity to 13,128. Many new hotels will be built.

Philadelphia is now seriously considering a plan for bringing water from the Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county. The basin will cover an area of 1,500 acres.

A love-lorn damsel in Karns City attempted to commit suicide on Thursday, 29th ult., by taking "cold pizen." A stomach pump took the poison and suicidal notions out of her.

The Lykens *Register* suggests to the authorities of that town that they drive the gypsy fortune-tellers outside the borough limits "before they make all the old women in town crazy."

The fourth annual fair of the Harlansburg Agricultural Society, of Lawrence county, will be held at Harlansburg on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September. Liberal premiums are offered.

The great elephant Empress, one of, if not the largest, ever brought to this country, died at the Zoological Garden in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the other day, after two months' illness.

William Powell, a farmer residing near Cochranton, Crawford county, committed suicide on the 28th ult., by hanging himself in a deserted house. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause.

Christian Laubaugh died in Crawford township, Clinton county, recently, aged ninety years. His descendants number 101—thirteen children, seventy-one grandchildren, and seventeen great-grandchildren.

Many of the farmers in northern Chester county are experiencing just now much inconvenience for want of water for their stock. Wells and springs are dry that have never been known to have been dry before.

There were 451 deaths in Philadelphia last week—a decrease of 7 from those of the week previous. Of the number 302 were minors; 104 died from cholera infantum, and 62 from diseases of the throat and lungs.

The Recent Rain Storms.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

The recent storms prevailing in a large section of the West and the Southwest, whatever their ultimate effect upon the crops of the country may be, will have a very decided influence on the speculative spirit in grain. This was felt immediately on the Board of Trade yesterday, though to a smaller extent than would have been the case if the storms had traversed a section further north. The wheat grown in the section where the storms prevailed is mostly winter wheat, which comes to Chicago and Milwaukee in small quantities as compared with the spring wheat. This fact, while it disturbs the local market a little less than would otherwise have been the case, will have a rather more serious influence in general than if the spring wheat country had been visited, and winter wheat spared, since the winter wheat forms about sixty per cent. of the entire crop of the United States. These storms will help to verify the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, that the surplus wheat crop of this country for export will be much smaller this year than it was last; and there is also a prospect, notwithstanding the recent reaction in Europe, that the foreign demand for American breadstuffs will be lower than it was last year.

The storms have passed over large parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. As far as these sections are open country the damage has not probably been very great. Where the corn was still ripening, the rain would do more goon than harm, except where the floods actually swept it away. It must also be taken into account that those sections visited by the grasshoppers in the early part of the season have been crowned with a second crop of grass, which can hardly fail to be benefited by rains, and will come in probably with abundance, if frosts do not interfere. It is not likely, therefore, that the corn crop will be short, though it may rule at a little better prices than for the past two or three years. Corn, it must be remembered, is grown to a larger extent in the sections where the rain has been serious than any other grains, and corn is less damaged either by the rains or by drought than any other grain would be. The oat crop will probably suffer considerably; but even where the oats are crushed down under the beating rains and winds, they may be mowed with a scythe and cured like hay. Much of the crop may thus be saved. In fact, as a rule, the farmers always save more under unfavorable circumstances than is anticipated at the time of the misfortunes. The hay crop is pretty generally cut and in stock, and will not be seriously damaged.

There is little doubt that our crops, notwithstanding the recent storms, will be ample enough to take advantage of any increased foreign demand that there may be, and give farmers good prices. A week or more of clear weather, with a northeast wind, will do much to counteract the damage done by the storm, and dry the standing crops and the land sufficiently to enable a good harvesting. The prospect is, therefore, a favorable one on the whole, and the influence on the general commerce and business of this country will be decidedly good. The South can largely supply itself with grain, and the surplus of the West may be drawn upon by Europe.

A young Englishman committed suicide at Kansas City on Friday night, by jumping in the river. Before doing so he left a package with a restaurant woman, addressed to Earl Shaftsbury, London. He is supposed to be highly connected, and driven to desperation by disinheritance and financial distress.

THE DELUGE.

Further Reports of Damage in the West.

The Wabash Higher than Since the Settlement of Indiana.

Latest Particulars from Ohio, Illinois and Elsewhere.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., August 3.—The recent storms in Central Illinois have done immense damage to the crops, bridges and railroads. The loss is estimated to amount to a million dollars. That of Morgan county alone is nearly a quarter of a million.

DANGER TO LOUISIANA LEVEES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—General Thompson, Chief State Engineer, says the Arkansas levees, near the Louisiana line, are low and in a bad condition, and the Raleigh, Milliken's, Omego and Waterproof levees are caving. In about ten days the floods from above will arrive at Red river, and should the upper levees give way the whole country around Bayou Macon will be overflowed.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—There is little change to note in the situation here, as regards the river, which rose two inches during the past twenty-four hours and now stands eleven inches below the rise of this spring, and three feet below the flood of 1867; but reports from above indicate that the flood will exceed the spring rise.

FROM EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, August 3.—The crops on the low bottoms are utterly ruined. The heavy damage to the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad above Patoka, will be repaired to-morrow.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD IN WABASH RIVER—WABASH AND ERIE CANAL DESTROYED BETWEEN LAFAYETTE AND FORT WAYNE.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 3.—The flood in the Wabash is more than a foot above the high water mark of 1858, and several inches higher than ever before since the settlement of the country. All the tributaries have been running out, and the low grounds are all overflowed. In many places the river is three to five miles wide. The damage is incalculable, and great suffering must result to tenants on the low lands, whose all is swept away. The Wabash bottom, for an average of a mile and a half wide, the whole length of the river, is submerged, and crops, both harvested and growing, are swept

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The following were the closing quotations.

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. Co.	83	St. Paul	39¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	Do preferred	58¾
Adams Express	100½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	27
Wells-Fargo Ex	80	Do preferred	35½
American Ex	53¾	Ft. Wayne	98
U. S. Express	42¾	Terre Haute	7
New York Central	103½	Do preferred	32
Erie	18¾	Chicago & Alton	93
Do preferred	29	Do preferred	108
Hudson	110	Chicago & Mississippi	4
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C.	4
Central	64	Burlington & Q.	135
Illinois Central	96¾	Hannibal & St. Jo. 2d	17
Lake Shore	63½	Del. & Lack.	120½
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	18¾
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. stock	72¾
Do preferred	55	Central Pac. bds	101¾
N. J. Central	90½	Union Pac. bds	101¾
Rock Island	105¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1864	115½	10-40's	115½
5-20's, 1865	119	10-40's coupons	117
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	New 5's	115¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	37½	Virginia, old	37½
Tennessee, new	49¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1875.

Trade in the leading lines of merchandise dealt in by our wholesale and commission houses showed some improvement in activity to-day, although the volume of transactions did not exceed a fair average in any branch of trade and was quite limited in some. There was considerable excitement in produce and breadstuffs, and an unsettled condition of prices with a strong advancing tendency, although no such violent fluctuations were made as were reported from Chicago, and repeated in other supply centers. In general, we note a general advancing tendency, with somewhat higher figures established on wheat, corn and oats. Flour was active and very firm, and some outside brands were advanced 25c, but on standard grades quotations were not exceeded. Hay also made a further advance of $1 00@2 00 per ton with a sharp demand and the stock nearly exhausted. The trade in country produce was fairly active, at generally unchanged prices. Butter was firm with a good demand; cheese were actively inquired for and 1c higher. Eggs were rather quiet. Fresh fruits and vegetables were in good supply and active, with peaches, under the influence of large arrivals, quoted at about 50c below yesterday's prices. Provisions were active and higher, with an advance noted on clear sides and sugar cured shoulders. Groceries were moderately active, the principal features of to-day's trade being a decline of about ¼c on standard sugars, and a very strong feeling in new mackerel, although little appearance has been established. Petroleum was quiet with a steady movement and no material change. Dry goods were quiet, the movement being generally limited to a moderate jobbing trade in domestics, and there is little doing at present in unchanged prices. Lumber and building materials are doing a limited business at materially reduced prices for lumber from yards. Coals were in fair demand at easier values. Hides were also somewhat reduced in value. General merchandise was quiet with prices easy.

Further advices from the submerged regions place matters in a much more hopeful light than was the case at first. Information from sources worthy of confidence estimate the amount of new wheat harvested before the rains, at from one-half to two-thirds of the winter wheat crop; so that the amount of damage done to the wheat is now placed at from one-sixth to one-third of the winter wheat, or from seven to ten per cent. of the entire wheat crop, which after all is not an irreparable loss. Oats will suffer some damage in color, but on general estimations, there will be a very heavy crop. It is generally believed that there is not much reason for ascribing any material damage to the corn crop. There is a strong opinion that the hay crop has considerably damaged and that the next season's supply will be much reduced. It will be seen, therefore, that if, as there is reason to hope to-night will be the case, the rains cease and we have bright weather during August, there will be heavy and increased crops of spring wheat, oats and corn, a little over two-thirds a crop of winter wheat and a reduced yield of hay. From this view, which is the one generally held here, it will be seen that the prospect is by no means so gloomy as it seemed at first. Still the effect upon the markets is visible in considerable excitement, which in Chicago is exaggerated by the wild speculative tendencies of that market.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following on the connection of the crop accounts from Europe with the money market:

"The crop accounts from Europe afford ample explanation of the extensive foreign purchases of grain and provisions in this month. Considering the wide extent of the injury sustained by the Continental and English crops, the wonder is that the demand and the rise in prices have not been greater. When it becomes known that the harvests across the Atlantic that the American crops have suffered to an almost equal extent, we can hardly fail to witness a renewal of the excitement in the wheat market. It is impossible to doubt that a great deal of grain will be purchased on this side of the Atlantic, and that a still larger quantity will be gathered in bad condition, so that we may anticipate the most serious infirmities of scarce bread and bad bread."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, as per our books, are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,529	8,505	20,114
Apples, bbls	518	1,061	1,579
Ashes, bbls	1,578	1,215	2,893
Corn, bus	5,533	10,457	15,990
Wheat, bus	2,814	5,107	7,921
Barley, bus	1,950	.....	1,950
Rye, bus	.....	1,242	1,242
Oats, bus	17,005	8,578	25,583
Butter, pkgs	243	193	436
Bacon, pcs	15,276	7,963	23,665
Bacon, lbs	863	1,370	2,233
Potatoes, bus	3,141	1,313	4,454
Hay, tons	360	275	635

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The interest in the grain market continued to-day and dealers watched the bulletin board closely for the fluctuations of the Chicago markets which, as on the previous day, were violent and limited by speculative influences. The tendency of prices here was upward and advances were established on wheat, corn and oats. Transactions were limited by the short supply of nearly all kinds of grain. Wheat was advanced, although not so much so as some of the Western markets, while there to-day quoted higher than Pittsburgh or seaboard points. The market was characterized by large fluctuations and uncertain, No. 2 spring having once touched $1 25 and then fallen back to a lower point than that at which it started. We heard of sales of 2 cars extra white Michigan at $1 45 on track, but the market closed an inside price. Receipts of wheat for the week ending to-day were only 5,119 bushels against 7,814 bushels for last week. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 50@1 53 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 45@1 47; Ohio and Indiana white winter at $1 43@1 45; spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago ruling at $1 35@1 36. Corn was strong and higher although transactions were limited through lack of offerings, and we heard of no transactions in round lots. The receipts were large, after registering an advance of about 2c fell back to the original point. Receipts for the week were 10,475 bushels against 5,533 bushels last week. We quote shelled at 84@85c per bushel for yellow; 80@83c for high mixed and 78@80c for low mixed. Ear was also inactive through want of stock. We quote at 76@81c per bushel for prime yellow, with 70@75c for prime white. Oats were in fair demand and steady. Receipts for the week were 17,005 bushels. We quote at 48@50c per bushel for prime yellow, with mixed at 45@47c and white at 45@48c. Rye is nominal. Oats in sharp demand at a material advance, and Chicago market after registering a rise of about 2c from former quotations. Receipts for the past week were only 8,578 bushels. We quote at 40@42c per bushel for prime yellow, with mixed at 38@40c and white at 40@42c. Barley

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 7, 1875.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

THE shipments of flour and grain from New York for Europe for the week ending July 29th were: flour 23,244 barrels; wheat 829,884 bushels, and corn 274,582 bushels.

THE produce exports from New York for the week ending on Wednesday amounted to $5,793,286, against $5,661,787 for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports from that port since the first of January aggregate $143,446,317, against $170,515,070 for the relating period of 1874.

THE Leavenworth *Times* says that in place of the grass which was destroyed by the grasshoppers in that part of Kansas, the buffalo grass of the plains has sprung up abundantly. The plant is more robust and the seeds larger than the ordinary buffalo grass, but this is owing, probably, to difference of soil.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just rendered a decision that the inmates of soldiers' homes are voters. This will give the Republican candidate for Governor in that State four or five hundred votes at the next election he would not otherwise have received. The Supreme Court of Ohio, we believe, decided exactly the other way. The matter should be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE imports at New York last week amounted to $2,118,365. Since the first of the year they aggregate $206,903,835, against $246,382,750 for the corresponding period last year. The exports of produce during the week were $5,793,286, and the specie exports $230,595. The total exports of produce this year reach $143,952,317, against $170,605,103 for the relating period of 1874. The total exports of specie during the year are $58,169,306, against $31,067,428 for the same time last year.

IT BEGINS to be apparent that, in consequence of the continuance of wet, rainy weather, the quality of the new crop of grain is not likely to be nearly so good as that of the old crops now on hand, and that this feature must soon make an important difference in the prices of the two. It is to be feared, too, that there will be a good deal of sickness the coming autumn. Such a superabundance of decaying vegetable material, coupled with the almost unprecedented rainfalls, can hardly fail to produce a very unhealthy state of the atmosphere.

THE petroleum exports from New York for the week ending the 27th instant were 4,638,708 gallons, and from the first of January to the present week, 70,038,837, against 80,604,897 gallons during the same period last year. Vessels with a carrying capacity of 165,000 barrels refined oil, 21,200 refined cases, 4,400 crude barrels and 15,400 naptha barrels, are now loading at that port. At Philadelphia, vessels with a carrying capacity of 119,000 barrels are at present loading, and at Baltimore there was on the 26th instant a capacity on berth of 26,800 barrels refined oil. These cargoes are all destined for remote countries.

AN IMPORTANT discovery, consisting of a large mass of ancient documents and deeds relating to the early colonial history of Boston, was made in Faneuil Hall, last Friday, by some workmen who were engaged in the work of repairing the upper portion of the building. Some of them bear date in the sixteenth century, and are of great value to antiquarians. Deeds, bonds, acts, checks and drafts, tax lists and valuations, mercantile papers, ledgers, day books and journals, old newspapers, grocers' and physicians' bills, were embraced in the collection. According to one of these old papers it appears that in 1797 the tax list from twelve wards of the city was as follows: State tax, $12,664 58; county tax, $5,915 70; town tax, $10,000; allowance for collecting, $430 35; total, $59,010 63. Last year the State tax was $802,120, city tax, $11,243,782; total, $11,045,902, a difference of $11,986,891 37 in seventy-seven years.

THE reason given for the failure of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. is that they engaged in unfortunate cotton speculations. They entered last fall into the scheme of certain New York speculators to buil the price of cotton, basing their operations upon the expectations of a short crop, and find themselves at present in possession of 200,000 bales of cotton, the price of which has declined four cents a pound since they bought it.

The question at once comes up, why did a mere banking firm permit itself to get entangled in a cotton speculation? It is no part of the legitimate business of a bank to engage in speculations of any kind. Bankers are men who live peculiarly upon the confidence of the public, and much of the money in their hands is entrusted to their keeping upon the current faith of their good standing as safe, trusty men. They have consequently no right to use other people's money in mercantile adventures which have an uncertain element in them; and much of the sympathy that would otherwise be felt for DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. is turned aside by a knowledge of the fact that they risked all the money they could raise in a gambling transaction in cotton.

THERE was a marked increase in the receipts of breadstuffs at the principal lake and seaboard ports last month, although the aggregate since the first of January shows quite a falling off as compared with the corresponding period last year. The July lake receipts at Buffalo, including flour reduced to wheat, were 8,708,800 bushels, against 9,301,470 bushels for July 1874; while for the period from the opening of navigation to July 31 the receipts by lake were 21,793,000 bushels, including flour reduced, against 29,612,000 bushels for the corresponding time in 1874. The total receipts by railway from January 1 to July 31 were 10,916,000 bushels of grain and 761,200 barrels of flour this year against 17,034,000 bushels of grain and 1,129,500 barrels of flour last year. The grand aggregate receipts by lake and railway, including flour reduced, from January 1 to July 31, amounted to 36,515,000 bushels of grain this year, against 52,294,000 bushels for the corresponding time last year, a falling off of 15,779,000 bushels. The receipts of breadstuffs at New York last week were 65,300 barrels of flour, 256,500 bushels of wheat, 433,000 bushels of corn, 92,000 bushels of oats, and 3,200 bushels of rye. The export clearances for European ports reached 12,079 barrels of flour, 490,000 bushels of wheat, 287,500 bushels of corn, and 7,600 bushels of rye.

THE history of all cities shows that as these grow greater the rate of infant mortality increases. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and other large towns, the attention of physicians and philanthropists is being more and more drawn to the consideration of this important fact, and to the investigation of its causes and the remedial measures necessary to check this alarming increase of mortality. During the "hot week," ending on the 17th of July, the total number of deaths in New York city was 931, of which 648, or nearly seventy per cent., were children under five years of age. Of this number, 235 died of cholera infantum or diarrhœal diseases. In Chicago a steamer, chartered for the purpose, is now making regular trips upon the lake, laden with mothers and their sickly babies, attended by kind assistants and able physicians, while the other cities named give occasional excursions to the children of the lowlier classes on the adjacent rivers and bays, with corresponding beneficial results. On our own rivers, hereabouts, too, the first element of health —pure, cool, refreshing air—prevails in delicious abundance. Have we among us none who feel inclined to take a heart and purse interest in the matter of giving, before the summer ends, the poor little ones at our own doors the luxury of a day's fresh air and pleasant diversion on the Monongahela or the Ohio?

THE Baltimore *American* refers at some length to the secret political organization in that city, of which mention has heretofore been made. It says that the society was organized for the purpose of protecting the tax papers from the exactions of the "ring," and its strength has been somewhat exaggerated, but it certainly has lodges in every ward of the city, and it is claimed that in one of the wards a majority of the registered voters are members of the order. Although Republicans are admitted into the lodges, the membership is composed largely of Democrats. The active men in the organization are mechanics and laborers, who have become disgusted with the management of city affairs, and are determined that the city government shall be conducted at less expense. Of the future course of this society it says:

"The voters who are enrolled as members of this secret association will not support the State ticket recently nominated by the "Ring." The candidates, however respectable they may be as private citizens, are the representatives of an element in politics that ought to be eliminated. Their most active supporters are closely indentified with the abuses that have provoked so loud a cry for reform. One of them allowed his name to be used in connection with an appropriation for services redered the State which were *not* valuable. They have never intimated that they are opposed to the State or municipal appropriations to sectaria institutions, and as a matter of course they do not expect any person to vote for them who believes that the taxpayers' money should only be used for *strictly* public purposes. As far as can be judged from their public acts, they indorse the very policy that this association of citizens opposes. The "Reform" candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General, whether they be Democrats, "Independents"-or Republican, will get the unanimous vote of this organization."

THE REMEDY FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The *Methodist* argues that political corruption did not begin in this country until JACKSON established the doctrine that the spoils belong to the victors; and that the remedy for this corruption is the Civil Service system, which will secure appointments on the basis of merit, instead of political services.

We do not believe the premises on which this conclusion is based, nor have we any faith in the conclusion itself. There was just as much political corruption before JACKSON's day, in proportion to the population, as there has been since. The slow old coaches of newspapers, in those days, did not make public the details of every departure from public virtue, as the newspapers do now; but human nature was the same then as now. Then, nothing was made public, except leading events; now, everything is spread out before the national eye; and crude dabblers in political philosophy infer that, because the corruption of the older days was not made patent, therefore no corruption existed. If the press of the country had been as enterprising in gathering up items of scandal, from 1787 to 1829, as it has been in later years, we could find in its details no evidence to justify us in the belief that the world was better then than it is to-day. We know more about our own day than we do about that; and therein lies all the difference.

Nor do we believe that the establishment of the Civil Service system will act as a panacea for the evils complained of. Education does not regenerate a man; and the ability to pass a Civil Service examination does not necessarily include either a new heart or a right spirit. Pure scoundrelism is not incompatible with sound scholarship, and many of the men who have proved unfaithful in their trusts in business houses and financial institutions, have been men who could pass unscathed the severest examination ever devised by the Civil Service examiners. Whatever corruption there may be afloat it does not come from ignorance, incapacity or want of the specific ability to fill the place in which it is practiced. It comes the rather from bad hearts, from covetousness, lust and other evil passions which no Civil Service examination can detect, and we must get to something higher, as a remedy for this, than the mere test of personal capacity.

The British Government has had, for a long period, a Civil service system. Appointments to all the purely political stations are for life, and are based, not upon political predilections, but solely upon the capacity to pass the Civil Service examination. Yet political corruption has been as rife in Great Britain as here. It was but a few weeks ago proclaimed in Parliament that no one pretended to regard bribery in Parliamentary elections as a crime, or as having in it anything wrong. It is against the law, and, if proved, works a forfeiture of the seat obtained by it; but no one affects to regard it as criminal, and so generally is it practiced that Parliament keeps a standing committee upon it, to whom all charges are referred. It is a misfortune to be caught at it, but no one is thought the worse of for resorting to it.

But this is not all. In spite of its Civil Service system, from the days of the GEORGES to the reign of VICTORIA, official abuses have been frequent and monstrous. Lord BUTE at his special pay office in the Treasury sometimes distributed one hundred thousand in a day to members who supported his measures. One half of Lord NORTH's loan of sixty million dollars to carry on the American war, was signed to speculative members of the House at a profit of four millions; and WALPOLE's famous maxim, "every man has his price," arose from the common traffic in votes.

We are not objecting to the Civil Service system as a reform. If it can be properly established it will be a great good. But it will not work miracles. It will not, in a single instance, change the character of a man or work a revulsion in his habits. If the corrupt taint is in him, his education will only serve to intensify it and make him the more dangerous. The world is not to be reformed by a catechetical examination of candidates for clerkships in the various departments of the National Government; and public morality cannot be secured by simply ascertaining that the subordinate places in the Government are all filled by men who know the shortest route to Palestine or can calculate the parallax of the sun from the details of the transit of Venus.

That there should be a better and a higher tone among public men we admit, and we are ready to work for the elevation of political life from its present low level; but it is not to be accomplished by making our own times appear worse than they really are, nor by resort to any merely empirical remedy. The place to begin is among the people themselves. Our representatives are what we make them. The worst man we have in power is worse, a higher tone in public sentiment will produce a higher tone in public men. TWEED never would have been a possibility in New York, if New York, itself, had not been on a level with him. He was, in his day, a representative man, and it required a political earthquake to shake the people of that city and State into the consciousness of their own degradation. The source of all power is the people; and it is with the people all solid attempts at reform must begin. An elevated and irresistible public sentiment is the sole adequate remedy against political corruption. Secure that and political corruption will be impossible.

SUPPOSITITIOUS CREDIT.

Great industry has been shown in this country in the efforts made to ascertain the real standing of men and institutions engaged in commerce and financial business; but with all the energy that has been shown in this direction there are instances continually occurring which prove that no ingenuity has yet devised a plan for getting at the truth, except in the plainest of cases.

It is easy enough to watch the manner in which A carries on his business; to note his personal habits; to inquire about his antecedents; to find out the probable amount of his capital; and to gather up the records of legal proceedings against him when such are resorted to. But all this is upon the surface. Any one who chooses can find all this out for himself. It is to the cases of B, C and D we refer, who pass in all quarters for solvent men; who are regarded as the embodiments of financial soundness and prosperity; who are envied for their success and looked up to as examples for imitation, until suddenly, some day, when it is least expected, the astonishing news bursts upon the ear that B, C and D have not merely failed, but have been unsound for years and years.

There was Ludlow, of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, the failure of which in 1857 precipitated a disastrous panic. Up to the very hour when his institution closed its doors, its unsoundness had not once been suspected. Everybody had confidence in it; everybody trusted it; depositors preferred it; and small bankers felt honored in being privileged to bank with it. LUDLOW was at its head; and LUDLOW was proverbially a safe man. He was enterprising and active, but he was skilful and sound. His wisdom was profound; his judgment unerring; and his foresight clear: yet all the while this man was regarded as the impersonation of financial wisdom, profundity and clearsightedness he was wasting and wrecking the assets of the institution he was managing with so much outward credit. No one seemed to know of his disreputable acts: no one suspected him: no one doubted him during all the time he was engaged in sapping the foundations of his bank. He was a sort of financial deity, for the time being, whom it was sacrilege to doubt or suspect.

And there was JAY COOKE. We have nothing unkind to say of him, but he is an illustration of our point whom we cannot pass by. His failure, like that of the Ohio Life and Trust, brought on a panic, and nobody dreamed, when it took place, that there was the slightest danger of it. The confidence in his house was supreme, and up to the hour of that fatal September day when its doors closed upon the public, no one had the hardihood to suspect that there was anything wrong there. It was the absoluteness of the faith in the sincerity of that concern which deepened the shock of the failure, and broke down every thing like faith in any one else. When the causes of the failure came to be understood, it was not surprising; what was and is surprising about it is the fact that no one was keen enough to see what was going on during the long period which led up to the final suspension.

And here is the DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. case. This banking firm was a sort of financial idol. It was so firmly planted as to be looked upon as a financial rock that could not be moved. American travelers abroad must have DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s letters of credit; no other letters would do. Country bankers must bank there because its solvency was beyond suspicion; and so strong was its general repute that it could, on the morning before its failure, have gone upon the street and borrowed all the money it needed for its present purposes. Yet this house, so strong in general estimation, was really embarrassed, it now appears, before the panic of 1873, and has been blindly battling with fate ever since. There was not a man in business in New York (or out of it, for that matter), who would not, in all this period of its actual but hidden embarrassment, have recommended the house as too solid to suspect for a moment. There was not an eye in New York that was keen enough to discover even the slightest trace of the real facts of the case.

Here are three patent instances of suppositious credit. We could name more, but our readers can each recall numbers of them as within their own knowledge. And what do they teach? That all credit is unsubstantial, and as baseless as the fabric of a vision? No, by no means. There is such a thing as substantial credit, and a great deal more of it than suspicious people, in these days of doubt and distrust, are willing to admit or believe. But there is, also, such a thing as unsubstantial credit: and what is wanted is the ability to distinguish between the two. The facilitous capitalists have had their day: and it is about time that those who are compelled by the circumstances of business, to trust others, should learn how to trust according to *real*, and not according to *fancied*, worth.

In all the cases we have cited, and in all other similar cases, those who have been trusting in the parties referred to, have been led to do so, not upon personal examination, but upon the general reputation for soundness of the parties trusted. They had each, in their day, obtained a grand name for solidity and wealth, and it was the glitter of this general reputation which misled those who trusted in them. And what, we may be asked, shall we rely upon, if not upon general reputation? We cannot say. We are not now devising remedies, but simply calling attention to facts. Experience has shown that general reputation is not an absolute reliance; but what shall supplement it, is a problem we shall not now try to solve.

DAVID A. WELLS, the great free trade political economist, may now well retire to private life, since the last report of the Connecticut Labor Bureau has so successfully grappled with the financial problem. His article in the August *Atlantic Monthly* on the theory of free trade, is nowhere compared with the brilliant ideas evolved by the Connecticut document. Discussing the financial problem, the whole subject is floored without difficulty in the following masterly manner:

"However, as we held a mixed sort of the medium of exchange, and this latter commodity was in the mists of trading, and a large amount of it deposited in banks and saving institutions, such representation of supposed values could be readily obtained by a small additional annual interest upon or exchange per fractional sum in return for the money thus loaned. Through an issue of the smaller notes down to that of the dollar, and with the annual interest stamped upon it by the authority of the Government, such a currency would have been sought after by the people as more acceptable than specie, because by its face it would have secured to the holder an amount of interest exceeding that of any other kind of investment. Another kind of money-making gain to the people would have accrued from the issue and circulation of this currency, and that would have been the unneeded inflation or reputable expansion of the fluctuating medium of every kind of business."

The Hartford *Courant* says the figures of the Bureau are wonderful to read. This, it appears that rye flour is worth $2 50 a hundred in Suffield and $5 in Bloomfield, both in Hartford county, and both railroad towns. It is obvious that a handsome profit can be made by buying rye flour in the former place and selling it in the latter place. The traffic between the two towns would be made still more lucrative by taking superfine flour on the return trip, buying it in Bloomfield at $9, its price, according to the Bureau's figures, and selling it at Suffield for $11. A little ingenuity in opening up profitable trade is revealed by the statement that in Glastonbury the price of superfine flour is $7, and "extra family" is worth $9, while in Bristol their relative estimation is reversed, and superfine brings $12 and extra family $9. By laying in a supply of either, and judiciously swapping between the two towns, an ample fortune could be gathered in a short time. Many other similar opportunities are disclosed to the wondering citizens of Connecticut by a careful reading of this remarkable report. The Bureau which can give such information, hitherto overlooked by people so proverbially shrewd as the Connecticut Yankees, is cheap at any price. It beats the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics all out of sight.

That Cure for Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A lady met me this morning, saying, "Did you see that receipt, for curing hydrophobia, in yesterday's COMMERCIAL?" I had not seen it. "Well," she continued, "it is just the cure I wanted you to write about two or three years ago; the old Chester Valley cure. It never was known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the State. I remember hearing of it as long as I can remember anything. I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me! I tried to get you to write a letter about it, and now you must write, for people will not believe. They will read and forget all about it!"

I remember perfectly how anxiety that I should write to the public and proclaim that elecampane and fresh milk are the specific for hydrophobia, and my purpose to repeat the account she gave me of it, but do not remember that I did not do so. That I may atone for my negligence I now repeat what she so long ago told me and what she now urges me to make as public as possible.

In her old home in Chester county, Pa., lived a German named Jacob Emery, who used to be sent for, far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a dog, or animal. He went to his patient, carrying something understood to be a root, which he, himself, dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk from a cow, put his root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. The secret way which she has forgotten, his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane. The story, current in the country, was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn, and applied to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a grant of $300 for making his secret public. He's offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his knowledge should die with him; but a drunken son knew it, wrote out the receipt, making a number of copies, and tried to sell them at a dollar a piece. One of them was offered to my informant's grandfather, who laughed at this vender of important medicines, and threw the paper away. Subsequently, the vender of the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish local fame for curing, in a specific, that, in his neighborhood, folks were not afraid of mad dogs. His reputation was parallel to that of Doctor Marchant, of Greenburg, to whom every one, in this part of the country, used to go, or send, when bitten by a mad dog.

The intelligence and integrity of my informant are beyond question, and I regret that her love of privacy should prevent her giving the weight of her name to her conviction that you have published an unfailing specific for hydrophobia. The people of Chester Valley are not of a class likely to be misled by superstition, and she is confident it was a general or universal belief that the cure never failed, to prevent hydrophobia. In one case the spasms had begun before the first dose was given, and the patient recovered. She is anxious you should publish the receipt again and again, keep it standing, and call attention to it until every one cuts out and preserves a copy, and is impressed with the importance of using the remedy at once, in case of danger. The medical properties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk, itself, is a specific for many poisons, and in this medical faculty know no cure for this terrible disease, we should open every avenue of light into the dark subject. If the disease is one of the imagination, my remedy can give such confidence and cure by the imagination; but this looks like a real cure of a veritable disease.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A German chemist has just made a discovery which will bid defiance to all prohibitory laws. He has invented a powder worth ten cents an ounce, which will produce a gallon of as good beer as was ever brewed. Take pure cold water, put the powder into it, stir it and there you have it. By a slight change in ingredients beer of different qualities can be produced.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

How many subtlest influences unite,
With spiritual touch of joy or pain,
Invisible as air and cold as light,
To body forth that image of the brain
We call our country, visionary shape,
Loved more than women, fuller of fire than wine,
Whose charm can none define,
Nor any, though he flee it, can escape!
All particolored threads the weaver Time
Sets in his web, now trivial, now sublime,
All memories, all forebodings, hopes and fears,
Mountain and river, forest, prairie, sea,
A hill, a rock, a homestead, field, or tree,
The casual gleanings of unreckoned years,
Take goddess-shape at last and there is she,
Old at our birth, new as the springing hours,
Shrine of our weakness, fortress of our powers,
Consoler, kindler, peerless 'mid her peers,
A force that 'neath our conscious being stirs,
A life to give core permanence, when we
Are borne to mingle our poor earth with hers,
And all this glowing world goes with us on our biers.

You, who hold dear this self-conceived ideal,
Whose faith and works alone can make it real,
Bring all your fairest gifts to deck her shrine
Who lifts our lives away from thine and mine
And feeds them at the core with manhood more divine:
When all have done their utmost, surely he
Hath given the best who gives a character
Erect and constant with no shady shock
Of loosened elements, nor the forceful sea
Of flowing or of ebbing fates, can stir
Egregious help nor false impediment
Of ancient manhood's sweet security;
And this he gave, serenely far from pride
As heaven gives, born with prosperous stars allied,
Part of what nobler seed shall in our loins abide.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Lycoming county Republican Convention will meet September 1st.

The Democracy of Lancaster refused to indorse Hon. Hugh M. North for Governor.

A new paper in the interests of the Prohibition ticket is about to be started in New Castle.

The Prohibitionists of Bradford county, will hold a convention at Towanda on the last Monday in August.

The Ebensburg *Herald* hears it stated on the streets that a full county temperance ticket will be put in the field in Cambria county at an early day.

The Linesville (Crawford county) *Leader*, which was started a few months ago as a neutral paper, has hoisted the names of Hartranft and Rawle, thus uniting itself with the Republican party.

A Delaware county correspondent of the Hanover *Citizen* brings out the Hon. Wm. M'Clean, of Adams county, for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The correspondent declares that the nomination of Judge M'Clean would be a very popular one in the southeastern section of the State.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Northampton county were selected at the last nomination. The *Argus* gives their names as follows: J. A. Innes, J. P. Carroll, Henry Scholl and A. S. Bishop. Mr. Scholl has substituted David Engleman in his place.

The Democrats of Union county met in convention July 26, and put in nomination the following ticket: Associate Judge—Thomas Reber; Treasurer—Daniel Long; Commissioners—Elias Brown, John Yarger; Auditors—Howard Sicar, Joseph B. Ross. George W. Walls was elected Representative delegate to the Erie convention, and George Gross nominated for Senatorial delegate, with instructions to support Hon. A. H. Dill for Governor.

Writing of the gathering of some of the political chiefs at Saratoga, the correspondent of the New York *Herald* says of the gubernatorial campaign: "It seems that the 'state' has been made up, that Bigler is to be put forward for Governor and a 'Lib. Rep.' for State Treasurer. And what is still more significant, I understand that Mr. Curtin gives this 'state' his unqualified support, and will support it when the time for the contest arrives." This is doubtless good news for the straight-outs, who will take kindly to a Liberal after the disastrous Cooper defeat.

The Lancaster county Democrats have elected a delegation to the Erie Convention favoring H. M. North for Governor. If nominated, North will know "No North, no South," etc. And he will not know what it is to be Governor, either. It looks now as if each county in the State would not only have a candidate for the nomination, but that several will have as high as three, and in the latter category must we place Lehigh. Those aspirants disappointed at Erie will not feel so bad about it when they learn the result in November.—*Norristown Register.*

The Lancaster County Democratic Convention elected William Patton and George Nauman, Senatorial, and Henry Shaffner, R. R. Tshudy, J. B. Shultz, Roland H. Brubaker, George Ditler, and William S. Hastings, Representative delegates to the Erie Convention. All of the above are in favor of H. M. North for Governor. The Convention passed resolutions endorsing John Latta, Lieutenant Governor, James McCandless, Secretary of Internal affairs, and William A. Wallace, United States Senator, but there is not a word about Auditor General Temple. Why is this thus?

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, who professes to speak for the Democracy of this State, writes to that journal: "In spite of the influences so actively at work it seems certain that Pennsylvania will reject in an emphatic manner the infamous schemes of the inflationists. The Democratic party of the Keystone is for hard money. The party leaders, its rank and file, and the Democratic papers of Eastern Pennsylvania, are a unit for the established principles of finance. Traces of rag money sentiments among the Democracy are to be found in the western part of the State, but this is only incidental and cannot affect the general result. The Democrats of Pennsylvania will assemble at Erie on September 6th, and declare by a careful reading of this remarkable report. The Bureau which can give such information, hitherto overlooked by people so proverbially shrewd as the Connecticut Yankees, is cheap at any price. It beats the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics all out of sight.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Johnson.

EX-Vice President, Presiden and Senator Andrew Johnson, who died suddenly in Tennessee on Saturday from the effects of a paralytic stroke, was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29th, 1808, and lost his father when he was only four years of age. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native place, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he was not at school a day in his life. On completing his apprenticeship, in 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, taking with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He obtained work at Greenville, Tennessee; remaining there about twelve months, and marrying; afterwards he went further westward, eventually returning to Greenville, where he commenced business for himself. In this latter, he did not only acquired a knowledge of reading, but, under the instructions of his wife, he learned writing, cphering, etc. The first office which he held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828, re-elected in 1829, and in 1830 was chosen mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, but was defeated at the next election. He again became a candidate in 1839, when he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. In that year he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. At the expiration of his second term of office as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, he was elected Vice President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14th, was sworn in as President, April 15, 1865. On March 4, 1869, his term of office as President expired. Afterwards a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, but failed of election. He was more successful in his candidacy for the United States Senate last year, and after a sharp and spirited contest in the Legislature was elected to succeed Senator Brownlow from March 3d of this year.

CROP NOTES.

The cranberry crop promises to be enormous.

The squirrels are destroying whole fields of grain in Oregon.

The "volunteer" crops in California this year are astonishing.

New England will have meagre crops of grapes and apples this year.

Corn and cotton in Georgia and Florida are suffering greatly for want of rain.

California has an area of 30,000 acres planted to grapes, comprising 30,000,000 vines.

The wheat which the grasshoppers went through near Red Oak, Iowa, is going to be the best of all.

In most counties of California, the grain crop is better than was anticipated. Fruit is unusually good, but not so abundant as last year, especially in early varieties.

A Georgia farmer has raised from one grain of wheat one hundred and ninety-one stocks and one hundred and ninety heads. The largest head has one hundred and eighty-five grains. This is the most remarkable reproduction on record.

Reports from all parts of the grasshopper districts of Missouri and Kansas are decidedly cheering. The wheat is all cut, a large portion in the stack, and some of it already threshed and in market. The new wheat is of a most excellent quality. The yield is even larger than was expected,

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A Summer Holiday—What is Needful in the Way of Preparation—Traveling Dresses—Stage Riding—Dressing in the Mountains, &c., &c., &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July 30, 1875.

When we decided to spend some weeks of our summer in the mountains, it became a matter of great interest and importance to us to make the best use of our time, seen the most that could be seen within our limits, and with due regard to health, comfort and the amount of money we wished to spend, especially to see the mountains and not the railroads.

It is becoming extremely difficult to find a region, not altogether remote, where any native peculiarities or original characteristics are to be found. Year by year the great cities turn out still larger swarms of people whose ideas are bounded by the narrow circle in which they live, move and have their being, and who demand that the routine of Fifth avenue and Saratoga shall be reproduced in the Adirondacks, the White Mountains and the valley of the Yosemite.

These exactions, while they have brought to the traveler, many comforts, are gradually destroying the individuality of the most beautiful and distinctive regions of which the country can boast, and making of them all mere copies, one of another.

The changes produced in this way make guide books very little to be depended upon. Routes are continually changing, new railroads making, old stage roads disappearing, and the landmarks in many ways are undergoing such constant alterations that new ones are required every year. Between the guide books and railroad announcements we were quite bewildered, and finally determined to select one particular spot, and make that our point of departure to other places and objects of interest.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

In New York, the whole region of New Hampshire inclusive of the White and Franconia ranges, is known as the "White Mountains," and it was for the White Mountains, therefore, that we commenced making our preparations. Everybody said "It is so cold in the mountains that you must dress for winter rather than summer;" so, instead of getting pretty summer clothes, we got new beiges and furbished up our black silks, and put in a sufficient stock of shawls and waterproofs to supply a moderate dry goods store.

"Don't forget India rubbers for walks in the woods, and seal-skin caps for Mount Washington," said the old stagers, "and don't have any more ribbons and things flying about than you possibly help, as they are eternally flapping in the faces of your traveling companions and catching in the branches of trees in stage-riding."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Some one says that "the great thing in this world is to be prepared for emergencies, be ready for emergencies, and the ordinary routine will take care of itself." This is eminently true of summer traveling in the mountains. But there is such a thing as being too much prepared for emergencies. The majority of people carry about with them such large amounts of heavy coats and cloaks, shawls and wraps as to render life itself a burden, and the care of them a pressing and heavy responsibility.

A chilly atmosphere, a rain storm (from which one is generally protected) and a stiff breeze are the ordinary accidents to which the tourist is liable. What is really required is a waterproof traveling dress of light, black or dirt-gray mohair alpaca, a straw or felt hat neatly and closely trimmed with a band and a wing (no ostrich feathers, flowers or ornaments) and a waterproof cloak with a hood which upon occasions can be used as a covering for the head. One suit of merino underclothing to be put in the trunk for Mount Washington and as many pretty sacks and knitted shawls and scarfs as taste and means may dictate for ornament and comfort in dressing while staying at hotels. But these are mere matters of effect and not of necessity for the one shawl (a small India cashmere is the most useful and elegant of the not too warm one) which is strapped with the waterproof is all that is really required at any time.

Among the strict requisites are articles which are very apt to be omitted, and these are stout, well made English hose and pebble-goat boots. It is unnecessary and not beautiful or agreeable to always wear leather shoes in tasting walks up the mountain paths, through the woods and by the lakes. Good walking boots, not particularly heavy, but well made, and soft regular made unbleached cotton stockings are all the protection needed against dampness, do not injure the feet or prove an incumbrance in walking.

To be always ready to take advantage of one's opportunities is essential to complete enjoyment and participation in the good things. Where every moment is the time to hang upon the weather, and nothing can be done without fears and forebodings and much present preparation, a summer holiday is deprived of half its charms, and in fact people of that class ought not to step beyond their own hearthstones.

STAGE RIDING.

The rich sons of noblemen in England have lately taken to stage driving as a profession, or farther as a refuge from *ennui*, and it is not surprising that they should have revived this old method of locomotion which has so much of the excitement and exhilaration of life and activity.

It is one of the causes for real regret that the railroads are cutting up the old stage routes so largely as to practically destroy the most facinating and delightful feature of mountain travel.

Excursions and "excursion rates" are now taking large numbers of people upon what are called "trips" to the White Mountains who really see and know nothing of the White Mountains at all except the simple journey to the summit of Mount Washington by railway. They get into a train and ride to a terminus and stop at a hotel, whose one recommendation is that it is the nearest to their objective point, and keep to the straight line of travel because it is so marked out and costs a few dollars less. Stage ridings is really the beauty and charm of mountain travel. It is the easiest and surest and most thoroughly enjoyable of all the means of enjoyment within one's reach. The charges are moderate considering the distances, the kind of vehicles and the number of horses they are obliged to use. The roads are all well travelled, kept in good condition, the horses sure-footed, trained to the work and the drivers generally careful, quaint, experienced, a part of the institution and characteristic of it.

The natural entrance to the White Mountains is from North Conway, New Hampshire. The approaches from this direction are best calculated to prepare the mind for the reception of the varied impressions which the scenes through which one is to pass are calculated to produce. From this place there was formerly a stage ride of twenty-six miles to the White Mountain Notch, the gateway to the inner temple, to the beauty and glory of the White Mountain region. The railway now takes you to Bemis station, eight miles from the White Mountain Notch, and before the close of the season, it will land passengers within a few rods of the Crawford House. Already a massive road is built up against the side of the mountain upon which a track is partly laid, and already the "Notch" is disfigured with the latter, the dirt and the confusion which invariably accompanies the formation of a "road."

The extension of the railroad into this retired scene will be a marriage. The stage ride up through the Notch, close by the flume and Silver Cascades whose waters flow down an elevation of three hundred feet in a single experience, is one which there is an opportunity of seeing the "Willey" house, the scene of a land slide which killed a whole family one holiday in the mountains was a perfect joy and delight, from its beginning to its close, wholly worth the working and the waiting for.

JENNIE JUNE.

A BOGUS MARRIAGE.

A Too Confiding Girl Victimized.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, 28th.]

About a week ago Miss Martha Thomas, of Millvale borough, formerly of Bedford county, appeared before Esq. Strayer and made an information against one Hiram Shank, of Gallitzin, charging that individual with the grave crime of having the marriage ceremony performed between herself and defendant with the assistance of a bogus minister. The particulars connected with this outrage, as set forth in the information of Miss Thomas, are as follows: Mr. Shank came to this place from Bedford county about two years ago, and lived out with various families in the interim as a domestic. In March last she was employed in that capacity in Millvale borough, and for some time Mr. Shank paid his addresses to her, finally agreeing to marry her. On the 6th of the month he made his appearance at the house where she resided, in company with a gentleman whom he introduced as the Methodist minister at Gallitzin, and the marriage ceremony was at once performed.

The parties cohabited together as man and wife, and Shank came down from his home at intervals until the first of this month, when he ceased his visits entirely. Miss Thomas then discovered that the alleged minister was only a sham, and hence she desires to bring her pseudo husband to an account for thus trifling with her holiest affections. This was the impelling motive that induced her to make the information, and besides she is in that interesting condition which lasts an indelible stain upon a lady who has not been legitimately united in the bonds of wedlock. A warrant was sent up to the constable at Gallitzin, and dispatch from that place this morning announced the arrest of Mr. Shank. On the mail east Constable Harris took passage for that place, and will return with his prisoner this evening. If the lady can substantiate her story the defendant will be placed in a very awkward position, and at any rate a jury will likely pass upon the matter at the next term of the District Court.

An Ohio paper has discovered that Pendleton is the Ensign Stebbins of resumption—in favor of the principle, but "again its enforcement."

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

The Season at Martha's Vineyard—The Gathering Throng of Seekers after Salt Air and Salvation—The Leafy Tabernacles and Worshipping Thousands—An Alliance with the Baptists for Righteousness' Sake and Sale of Lots—A New Religious Departure—The Continent Annexed—Telegraphic Communication Opened—The Religious Campaign—A Temperance Overture Followed by a Camp Meeting Comedy—Moody Expected—Facilities of Travel.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

VINEYARD GROVE, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS., July 26, 1875.

The tide of summer travel to this island retreat has already set in with a vigorous current. The seekers after pleasure, recreation and health, and those in pursuit of salvation and grace have already arrived in increased numbers as compared with last year. The religious gatherings in the leafy tabernacles have already commenced and are attended with encouraging signs of a great harvest when the work of grace fairly begins. The religious element will also receive an accession in the establishment here of a summer colony of Baptists. This subject was the talk of last year, but now promises realization by the actual purchase of lands.

This important church movement will probably inaugurate a system of summer religious gathering among the Baptists somewhat similar to those now so popular among Methodists. The initiatory measure on the part of the Baptist Association was the distribution of six thousand circulars among Baptist congregations of New England. The circular read as follows: It is not unusual for our city churches during the winter months to enjoy a series of religious services covering frequently many weeks and resulting in great good. To the church of which I am pastor, and myself, it has appeared evident that efforts somewhat similar in the summer might be made as profitable and blessed. Finding the impression encouraged by the brethren whose names are associated with my own, I have decided, with their co-operation, to invite our brethren and sisters throughout the Commonwealth to join us in holding one week's open air meeting. The place chosen is the Highlands, Martha's Vineyard. This location is charming. Seats